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DRVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS 6th SESSION POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG



PRESIDIUM OF THE SESSION
(Far-end, a bust of President HO CHI MINH)

THE National Assembly of the DRVN (Third Legislature), has held its 6th session in Hanoi to review the internal and foreign affairs over the past period and consider and decide on directives for the people and State to follow in the new situation of the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, and socialist construction in North Viet Nam.

After the opening speech of Truong Chinh, Chairman of the DRVN National Assembly Standing Committee, Premier Pham Van Dong delivered the **Political Report of the Council of Ministers.** (See Page 8)

The National Assembly then heard another report submitted by Vice-Premier Nguyen Con on "the immediate economic tasks and the 1970 State plan."

It also heard the reports of General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, on the country's military affairs, of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on the nation's diplomatic position, and of State Minister Xuan Thuy, on the Paris Conference and the work of the DRVN government delegation.

Pham Van Bach, President of the People's Supreme Court, read a report on the State's legal work, and Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the People's General Prosecution, another on the activities of his department.

The deputies were afterwards divided into groups to study and discuss these reports before meeting again in plenary session to hear speeches delivered by various deputies.

They unanimously passed two resolutions, one ratifying the resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and the other endorsing the Political Report of the Council of Ministers.

A declaration issued by the National Assembly was approved by the deputies at the end of the 6th session, hailing the successes won in both zones of Viet Nam against the US aggressors. In this declaration, the National Assembly reiterated its support to the DRVN government's position, the 10-point overall solution of the PRG of the RSVN regarding the settlement of the Vietnamese problem, welcomed the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and voiced its support for the struggle of the Khmer and Lao peoples. It called on the American people as well, to come out strongly against the US imperialists and to demand that the latter immediately put an end to their aggression in Indochina. It finally urged the Vietnamese people and armed forces to step up the resistance to the US aggressors and to give all-out support to the struggle of the brother Khmer and Lao peoples.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA, LEAVES HANOI

AFTER a two-week friendship visit to the DRVN, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister Penn Nouth and his wife and the other Cambodian distinguished guests left Hanoi on June 8, 1970.

Many State leaders of the DRVN were present at the farewell ceremony which took place in Municipal Theatre Square, Hanoi, lavishly hung with Vietnamese and Cambodian flags.

On this occasion, President Ton Duc Thang delivered a speech. He said:

"At this time when you are leaving us, Samdech Head of State, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister and Madame, and other Khmer guests, we feel a boundless

attachment. Every Vietnamese will for ever engrave in his heart the beautiful images of this fraternal visit: your words, Samdech Head of State, coming from the bottom of your heart, strongly encourage the Vietnamese people in their struggle against US aggression, for national salvation, and instill into them more affection for the seven million heroic Khmers and a stronger confidence in the comradeship-in-arms between them."

Visibly moved, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, said:

"A two-week State visit is indeed an exceptionally long one. Nevertheless, had it not been for our fear of taking advantage of your generous, charming and flawless hospitality, we

(Continued page 5)

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A SUPER-MARKET OF AMERICAN SURPLUS GOODS

Whereas the import of refrigerators, T.V. sets, sewing machines, motorized vehicles of various kinds etc. swallowed up 6,358 million piastres during these five years, non-ferrous metals and hardware imported for industrial needs to the tune of 2,051 million piastres represented 7.7 per cent of the a-

All through the 1955-1964 period US "commercialized aid" accounted for three-fourths of South Viet Nam imports; it covered 91 per cent of purchases in 1965 and 97 per cent in 1967.

At a time when the food problem became acute in the world, South Vietnam rice lost its traditional market. The Saigon government managed to export from 1955 to 1961 150,000 tons a year. Since 1962 it began

Next issue: Political Camouflage

discrimination between various religions. It has two aspects: freedom

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VIET NAM CAMBODIA JOINT STATEMENT

At the invitation of His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Princess Monique Sihanouk, paid a State visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from May 25 to June 8, 1970.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Chairman of the National Committee and of the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Madame Penn Nouth; Her Highness Princess Ket Kanya; His Excellency Doctor Ngo Hu, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; Madame Ngo Hu; His Excellency Thounm Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance; His Excellency Mr. Hout Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction; His Excellency Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; His Excellency Mr. Ly On, Assistant State Secretary to the Premier's Office; Madame Sar Suoroth, Head of the Private Secretariat of Samdech Head of State; Captain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; Mr. Suong Sikeun, President of the Khmer Students' Union in Paris; Mr. Krin Loan, Secretary General of the Khmer Students' Union in Moscow; and Messrs Toch Khann Doun and Hong Pich, members of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

During his stay in the DRVN, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, had talks with President Ton Duc Thang on the struggle of the two peoples against American aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks were:

On the Vietnamese side:

— His Excellency PHAM VAN DONG, Prime Minister of the Government of the DRVN;
— His Excellency VO NGUYEN GIAP, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence;

— His Excellency NGUYEN DUY TRINH, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

— His Excellency HOANG MINH GIAM, Minister of Culture;

— His Excellency NGUYEN COTHACH, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs;

— His Excellency NGUYEN THUONG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DRVN to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On the Cambodian side:

— Samdech PENN NOUTH, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia;

— His Excellency NGO HU, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs;

— His Excellency THOUNM MUMM, Minister of National Economy and Finance;

— His Excellency HUOT SAMBATH, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction;

— His Excellency SIEN AN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DRVN.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on all questions discussed.

AFTER engineering the March 18, 1970 coup d'état against the independence, peace, and neutrality of Cambodia, the American imperialists have embarked in a new and very dangerous military adventure: President Nixon impudently ordered an aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to make this country a US neo-colony and military base. Tens of thousands of US and Saigon puppet troops have invaded the Cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and cities, massacring the civilian population, not sparing old people, women and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the Khmer people. On US orders, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique with arms and military equipment and sent thousands of troops under the guise of Khmer-born volunteers to invade Cambodia. The US imperialists and their lackeys have meted out to them well-deserved punishment. They have been endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight and fulfil their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic front.

The Lao people, under the sagacious leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, beaten off the encroachments of the US and its lackeys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone, which is consolidating, and are advancing vigorously to new and still bigger successes.

The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of Indochina have aroused high indignation in the world. The world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the US imperialists and governments of the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving peoples, all the peoples of the world have been severely critical of the bellicose US imperialists and warmly supported the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the Lao people of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples.

In the United States, broad social strata have stood up with unprecedented firmness and strength against Nixon's policy of aggression in Cambodia and of war expansion in all of Indochina; they have been urging Nixon to stop aggression and withdrawal of his troops from the South. At present, the American people's opposition to the war and the increasing serious difficulties the US imperialists have to face are plunging the Nixon administration in a grave and profound crisis.

In Laos, the American imperialists have intensified their "special army," multiplied their bombardments on the Lao territory and sent American troops as well as Thai and South Vietnamese mercenaries on incursions on the free zone.

The impudent aggression of the American imperialists against Cambodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of Indochina constituted a violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the very elementary principles of international law and have posed a grave threat to peace in Southeast Asia and the world. They are an insolent challenge to all peace- and justice-loving peoples and the American people.

In response to the historic appeal for national salvation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have risen up en masse throughout the country and taken most diversified actions against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Within a relatively short period, the Khmer people have rapidly developed their forces, wiping out and disbanding a big part of the enemy manpower and liberating vast areas. Following these successes, the National Congress of the Khmer People was called to endorse the Political Program, elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and set up the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. These political events of paramount importance reflected the iron will of the Khmer people to strengthen their union and to fight resolutely and defeat the American aggressors and their lackeys and to defend their sacred national rights. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister, sprang from the broad patriotic movement of the Khmer people. It has installed administrative organs at various levels throughout the country and can depend on the unity of the entire people in the National United Front of Kampuchea and on the unceasingly growing patriotic armed forces. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia enjoys warm approval and support from the Khmer people, and vigorous support from the world people; more and more governments have recognized it as the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia.

The great and splendid successes of the Khmer people have proved the correctness and strong vitality of the policy of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the US imperialist aggressors. They have been possible thanks to the ardent patriotism and indomitable strength of the Khmer people who during the past sixteen years, have waged a tenacious fight and foiled all designs and acts of aggression of the American imperialists, successfully defended their sacred national rights, ensured the independence of Cambodia, the construction and heightened day by day Cambodia's status in the international arena.

In this victorious trend, the valiant Khmer people are closing their ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, are stepping up their effort and marching steadily forward on the road to victory.

The Vietnamese people in the South, keeping up their victorious battle and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, élan and tenacity in attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the popular movement in the cities and striking hard blows at the US President's "Vietnamization" plan. The Vietnamese people in the North, resisting the US imperialists' piratical air-raids, have meted out to them well-deserved punishment. They have been endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight and fulfil their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic front.

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The two parties greatly rejoiced at the big and all-round achievements recorded by the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples. True to the commitments taken in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are resolved to strengthen their cooperation with the Lao people and to intensify their fight till complete victory over the US imperialist aggressors in order to defend their sacred national rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, ensure the independence and peace, and enable Cambodia, South Viet Nam and Laos to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and each Indochinese people to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

The two parties made clear their positions on the Cambodian problem, namely respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia as recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements; support for the Vietnamese people's struggle for the liberation of their country and the restoration of their national territory and withdrawal immediately and completely from Cambodia its troops, military personnel and war materials as well as those of the Saigon puppet administration and of its other lackeys without laying down any condition; the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth is the only legitimate and legal Government of the seven million Khmer people.

The two parties affirmed that the Vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the gist of which is: the United States must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally from South Viet Nam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in its camp; a provisional coalition government will be formed in South Viet Nam with a view to holding free and democratic general elections and forming a coalition government. The United States must scrupulously respect the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The two parties held that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the five-point solution of March 6, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The United States must end its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw its troops and unconditionally from Laos its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the Thai and South Viet Nam mercenaries; first of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned solve among themselves their internal affairs of Laos.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people sincerely thanked the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, international and regional organizations, the American people and all the peoples in the world for their sympathy and precious support, which the two peoples regarded as an important factor vouching for the success to outcome of their just struggle.

The struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples expressed their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries and their efforts to the common effort of the world's peoples; to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country; to the struggle of the Cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Cuba by the US aggressors; to the struggle of the German people for the *de jure* recognition of the German Democratic Republic by the West German Government, recognition of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of the inviolability of the Oder-Neisse border; to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Thai people against the US imperialist aggressors and the US-paid reactionary administration, for national independence and democracy; to the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressors, for independence and democracy; to the struggle of the peoples of the US imperialists, for their fundamental national rights; to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination, for peace and their legitimate interests.

The history of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos during the past hundred years has shown that all aggressors, be they the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists or the American imperialists, always used one Indochinese people as a springboard to conquer the other two countries, and resort to the traditional "divide and rule" policy and make Indochinese fight Indochinese: to dominate and exploit the countries. The three Indochinese peoples deeply realize that the peoples of the three countries are closely bound up, that no country on this peninsula can live in peace, independence and freedom so long as the territory of another country is subjected to the yoke of imperialism and aggression; that the strongest and most powerful support for the national salvation of the other two neighbour and brother peoples is in resolutely defending their national independence and freedom with all their energies the other two brotherly peoples' efforts.

This spirit of militant solidarity forged in the struggle against the colonialists and imperialists has manifested itself brilliantly and has been raised higher at the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos are firmly determined to reinforce their solidarity, struggle together, win together, and bring this just cause of the three countries to triumph.

The militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a determining factor of the success of their struggle against the common enemy, the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN expressed their profound gratitude to the Khmer people who at the outset of the Vietnamese resistance to US aggression, had displayed unshakable confidence in Viet Nam's

victory and accorded to the just cause of the Vietnamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. The Vietnamese people will always bear in mind that the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, was one of the first countries to recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and to establish diplomatic relations with them, that it has accorded total and firm support to the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people are profoundly sensitive to the noble sentiments of Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people toward them and for Ho Chi Minh, their venerated leader and are deeply grateful to them for it.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN pledged wholehearted support to the just struggle of the brother Khmer people against the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique - till total victory. Once again, the Government of the DRVN solemnly declared that it scrupulously respects the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and undertakes to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia again expressed their admiration and respect for President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated leader of the Vietnamese people, the architect of the Viet Nam - Cambodia - Laos friendship and solidarity. The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia voiced their admiration for the prodigious successes and great achievements of the Vietnamese people who knew how to match enemy destruction with resounding military exploits and better still know how to make good destruction by rapid reconstruction and a massive development of an understructure and economy which the US imperialists have tried in vain to break up. The Khmer people are deeply grateful to the DRVN which has given total support to the Government of Cambodia as the only legitimate and recognized policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, recognized the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders, given staunch support to the March 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of Samdech Head of State of Cambodia; recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and reserved right at the outset a devoted and unwavering support to the just and certainly victorious struggle of the Khmer people against the US imperialists and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, their vassals.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union pledge unqualified backing to the Vietnamese people's fight against US aggression, for national salvation, till total triumph.

Going by the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its peoples, the two parties firmly undertook to give each other support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the US aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

The two parties were resolved to strengthen further the identifiable and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledged all-out efforts to enable the future generations of the two peoples to live in understanding, affection and mutual respect, in solidarity and concord, and give each other wholehearted support in the long-term co-operation to build their respective country, each in its own way.

The friendship visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk which was a complete success, marked a new and very important step in the development of the militant solidarity and long-term co-operation between Viet Nam and Cambodia; it strongly encouraged the two peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy - the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The sacred resistance of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples to the US aggression, for national salvation, is unfolding ever more favourably. The common enemy of the three peoples is facing numerous and unmountable difficulties and contradictions on the battlefield and in the United States and in the world. The Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples' is a good quarrel; they have a just line, are animated with an unshakable determination, and command considerable forces. The brilliant success of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, with the historic Joint Declaration, constituted a fresh and very momentous advance of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples for their national independence and freedom and fulfilling their duty and fraternal friendship among themselves and fulfilling their duty to support of the world's peoples. The increasing sympathy and support of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their country, the three peoples, the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples, are united and for the everlasting happiness of their nations and the liberation of the Indochinese peoples, the three Indochinese peoples, closely united, enduring sacrifices and hardships, will persistently carry on and push up their fight with the single purpose to sweep away the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, traitors, lackeys of the US, and secure total victory for the just cause of the three peoples.

A ceremony was held in Hanoi on June 6 by the Viet Nam Red Cross Society in the course of which its President, Dr. Vu Dinh Tung, presented the Cambodian Red Cross with a quantity of medicines.

The occasion was attended by Princess Monique Sihanouk, President of the Red Cross of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Dr. Ngo Hu, Cambodian Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; and other Cambodian distinguished guests members of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's party then visiting the DRVN.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK...

(Continued from page 1)

Khmers, would have felt that time flew too quick!

"In fact, we were overwhelmed with so much fraternal sympathy by your valiant people, with kindness by their respected leaders and their distinguished collaborators, men and women, at all levels, that never did we feel like foreigners."

"On the contrary, we found in you, beside you, and among your people, the warmth of a real home where brothers and sisters receive other brothers and sisters."

"For that, allow us to say to you simply, but with all our hearts, 'Thank you.'"

From Municipal Theatre Square to Gia Lam Airport where a large crowd was waiting for their passage, the Cambodian distinguished guests were enthusiastically cheered.

Prime Minister Phan Van Dong saw the distinguished visitors to the plane which was to take them to Peking.

ON the eve of his departure from Hanoi, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, signed with President Ton Duc Thang, a joint statement (See opposite) and gave a farewell State banquet in honour of the latter.

During his stay in Hanoi, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, Secretary General of the CC of the Patriotic Front who came to the DRVN capital to convey to the Head of State of Cambodia the greetings of the CC of the LPT and the Party of National Liberation, the three Indochinese peoples, as well as the Soviet Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese General of the Republic of India.



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (UNUK), on May 3 issued a statement in the Hanoi press on US President Nixon's June 3 address. We give below excerpts of the statement:

CONCERNING the televised address of June 3, 1970 of Mr. Nixon, President of the USA, I am duty-bound to make the following statement:

1) Mr. Nixon was making fun of the world when he spoke of violation of Khmer neutrality by the army of the PUNK which includes in its midst not only communist elements but also a great number of nationalists, democrats, and patriots.

that Cambodia, under the "reign" of Lon Nol, has become a colony with as many as three bosses: her territorial integrity, her borders and her territorial waters and airspace are thoroughly violated by these three bosses, and that it is not in next July that Cambodia will recover her independence and territorial integrity, the territorial integrity that the governments in Saigon and Bangkok, in deciding on the occupation without a timetable of the third of our provinces by their armed forces, have impermissibly promised to reduce to a "memory."

As for the neutrality of our country, how can one speak of it now, when the Lon Nol regime has entered into alliance with the regimes

till the complete liberation of their Fatherland and, side by side with the brother Vietnamese and Lao people, will continue to fight till US imperialism and its lackeys are completely driven out of our Indochina.

5) Mr. Nixon has affirmed that "We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Viet Nam."

And with this utter cynicism which is characteristic of him, he argues that his gangster manner constitutes "the best means to achieve a just peace."

First of all he should be reminded that in the eyes of the whole world he has actually "expanded" the war into Cambodia and to the

South Viet Nam 130 Enemy Coastal Bases and Positions (between Da Nang and Cam Ranh) Stormed in One Night (June 3)

WITH the assistance of the local population and the co-ordinated militias of a number of army units of the Vientiane administration, the regional armed forces and guerrillas sprang a surprise attack on the night of June 8 on the enemy in Saravane town (Lower Laos), and completely liberated it after three hours' fighting. KPL reported.

Right at the start, the Lao patriotic forces struck at the headquarters of the Saravane military sub-sector and the "BV-41" battalion HQs. The colonel commander and a deputy commander of the Saravane sub-sector were killed. A major part of the "BV-41" battalion was wiped out, and many among the remnants surrendered.

The Lao patriots also ferreted out the rest inside Saravane and its surrounding areas.

According to initial reports, more than 500 enemy troops were put out of action, 2 US warplanes shot down, and hundreds of firearms including many heavy guns, and a large quantity of war supplies, captured.

Announcing this fresh action, Pathet Lao Radio said that "this is a decisive finishing blow dealt at the US imperialists and their stooges who are actively preparing to commit GIs, Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries to the Saravane area, in implementation of the scheme to widen the US war in Lower Laos."

"Should the US and its quislings stubbornly refuse to give up this plot of theirs, they would receive more stunning blows wherever they commit crimes against the Lao people," the broadcast warned.

DRVN SETS UP DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA

The DRVN Foreign Ministry issued on June 7 the following communiqué:

DESIROUS of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HANDS MONETARY AID TO VIET NAM

THE Central Committee of the French Communist Party has handed to representatives of the DRVN Government and the REVN Provisional Revolutionary Government in France a sum of one hundred million (old) francs collected in the past two months in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression.

A ceremony to this effect was held at the Party HQ on June 5 and attended by Georges Marchais, Deputy Secretary General, Raymond Guyot and G. Pissinier, members of the Political

Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and others. Handing the sum to Tran Viet Dong, a Vice-Delégate General of the DRVN, and Ha Thanh Lam, Vice-Director of the REVN Foreign Information Bureau, G. Georges Marchais said that in face of the intensification and expansion by the US of its aggressive war in Indochina, the French Communist Party would continue to militate for the French people's increased support to the Vietnamese people and the other peoples in Indochina in their resistance against US aggression.

(Continued from page 8)

are hundreds of thousands of technical workers whose assignment and use should be improved further: in order to get higher labour efficiency."

Reporting the progress of socialist construction in the North, Prime Minister Phan Van Dong said: *

"About one year and a half since the end of 1968, besides fulfilling its great tasks in the struggle against US aggression for national salvation, North Viet Nam has had to cope with many natural calamities. In such circumstances, the work already done to eliminate the after-effects of the enemy's fierce air war of destruction, restore and develop economy and culture, are important achievements which should be appraised correctly."

Dealing with the 1970 State plan, Premier Phan Van Dong laid down the following tasks:

"To push up the production of agricultural products and consumer goods, considering it the main direction of the State plan. To develop the local economy and at the same time restore and develop the centrally-run economy with focal points. On the one hand, to develop agricultural production all-sidedly and steadily, restore and develop light industry and food-processing industry, small industry and handicrafts. On the other hand, to restore and boost the production of a number of the most important heavy industry branches, restore and develop communications and transport. Together with the development of production, attention must be paid to the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and small trade and to the improvement of the circulation and distribution of goods."

"To meet fully and in time the requirements of the frontlines."

"To improve step by step the people's living standards, first and foremost in the cities and industrial centres, to attach importance to the care for the health and labour zeal of the working people. Attention must be paid to the good implementation of policies toward the families of army men, disabled army men and war dead."

"To consolidate the rear steadily, strongly and comprehensively, increase the economic and national defence potentials, see to public order and security, get ready to fight and to win in every circumstance."

Premier Phan Van Dong devoted the third and last part of his report to the "struggle on the international and diplomatic front." He said: "Our people's dauntless struggle has gradually laid bare what may be termed as the inherent contradictions of US imperialism, its fundamental weak points and inevitable collapse."

"Only realizes more and more clearly that the US imperialists have failed because they have waged a war of aggression against a valiant people, against a socialist country, in the era of the decline of imperialism, the era of victory of the world's peoples' revolutionary cause."

Premier Phan Van Dong went on: "Due to the failure of the US imperialists in their war of aggression against Viet Nam, the US has gradually been driven into an ever more serious crisis. Since Nixon took office, that crisis has rapidly reached its highest peak for many years, and has affected every facet, political, economic, financial, social, of the American people's life."

"The US no longer holds absolute supremacy in the imperialist camp as previously, instead, it is meeting with ever stronger rivalry. The tendency to independence and neutrality keeps developing in the countries allies and satellites of the US, weakening or paralyzing the Western military and political alliances, lowering further the US position in the world."

Meanwhile, the national liberation movement and the struggle for consolidation of national independence have been forging ahead, dealing hard blows at imperialism and old and new colonialism, especially US imperialism.

"In face of such failure and predicament, the US ruling circles now have to resort to such new propaganda plays and tricks as

'Nixon doctrine' and 'new strategy for peace,' to implement their counter-revolutionary global strategy."

"This fact marks a clear change in the balance of world forces in favour of the revolution. It explodes the US imperialists' unlimited potentials myth and at the same time shows the absurdity and trickery of the US imperialists who still refuse to renounce their role as international gendarme and their neo-colonialism, and to give up their dream of world domination."

Dealing with the Paris Conference, Premier Phan Van Dong blamed the US side for its stalemate after nearly 70 sessions. It is US "important obstinacy" allied to US "criminal aggression" which is strongly condemned by the peoples in the world, especially in the US.

Premier Phan Van Dong went on:

"In our struggle, we are gratified at the lofty tokens of sympathy from the peoples of the world, the socialist countries and the US. Ours is the era of revolution, that of the struggle against US imperialism. This struggle is remarkable by its fierceness but also its irreversible victorious trend. There is no more typical example than the dramatic confrontation between the US imperialists' aggressive policy and our people's national liberation effort, in which our enemy has let out his cloven hoof and his dark and odious design, while our people have been fighting with might and main, that is with all their finest moral qualities. There can be no more vivid illustration of the truth that man and his community called nation who fight stubbornly along a correct line, are fully capable of defeating the most formidable aggressive forces in history. This war has made the world's peoples gradually alive to the threat posed by US imperialism to all countries, a danger against which they must fight directly to safeguard their interests. Universal support to the cause of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples has gradually become a national drive in all countries against US imperialism."

"The DRVN Prime Minister paid homage to the world's peoples, to

TALKS AGAIN STALL

LIKE at previous sessions, the American and Saigon puppet delegates harped upon the same string, trying to cover up US aggressive policy in Indochina and whitewash the high treason of the Thieu - Ky - Khieu clique.

In the name of the DRVN government delegation, Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy once again castigated US intervention and aggression policy in the Indochinese countries for sixteen years now. He once more warned them of the inevitable total collapse awaiting them.

personalities from all walks of life who have joined a united front in support of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples fighting against US aggression.

He said: "The Vietnamese people staunchly support the brother Khmer and Lao peoples, and will strictly fulfil the sacred commitments mentioned in the joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference regarding the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders, and guaranteeing all the national rights and political regimes of the Khmer and Lao peoples."

The Prime Minister also reaffirmed the backing of the Vietnamese people to the movement of various countries and peoples for independence, democracy, peace and socialism, as well as their determination to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and friendship with these countries and peoples.

AT the end of his report, Premier Phan Van Dong brought out in relief the role of the DRVN - which will soon be 25 years old - in Viet Nam's present struggle against US imperialism.

He said: "We must give proof of our firm revolutionary will, our industriousness and our creative labour to build and strengthen the Socialist North in all respects, for the sake of the fundamental interests of the Northern people, of the liberation of the South and peaceful reunification of the country, in order to discharge our obligations towards our Indochinese neighbours and world's peoples."

"More than ever our people must toughen their determination to fight and to win, and enhance the conviction that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom,' surmount all difficulties and hardships, strengthen their solidarity with the Khmer and Lao peoples in the resistance against US aggression, perseveringly keep up their fight on the military, political and diplomatic front, by relying on the strength of our militant unity, while trying to enlist more and more efficient support and assistance from the world's peoples."

"Mr. Nixon Shows a Cynicism Unworthy of a Head of State"

States Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK
To the Press

The intervention by US and mercenary forces in Cambodia constitutes a flagrant violation, co-ordinated by all the peoples of the world including the American people, of my country's neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mr. Nixon told the USA also cynically violate international law by meddling most overtly in the international affair of another country.

"The 'Vietcong sanctuaries' pretext does not hold water. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the international public to the very clear and very truthful statement of Senator William Fulbright: 'The Nixon administration intended to wage a full-scale war by proxy in Cambodia to prop up the Lon Nol Government... It is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign is not to eliminate communist border sanctuaries... but to sustain the feudal Lon Nol military regime in Phnom Penh.'"

2) It is a cynicism unworthy of a Head of State to make believe that the pro-US regime in Phnom Penh has made "efforts" "to maintain the neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

The whole world knows, as American senators of good faith have pointed out, that the traitor Lon Nol has done everything to deprive his country of its neutrality, independence and territorial integrity to the benefit of US neo-colonialist imperialism and the pro-US regimes in Saigon and Bangkok.

most notoriously aligned with the USA (Saigon, Bangkok, Taipei, Seoul, etc.), and when the only self-styled "neo-aligned" governments supporting it answer to the names of Djakarta and Kuala Lumpur?

3) Mr. Nixon claims that by not reviving in Cambodia he wants to save the lives of his troops in South Viet Nam.

This cynicism is beyond comparison because no Indochinese nation has ever provoked the US army. The presence of this army in South Viet Nam has never been provided for or recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina.

If Mr. Nixon wants to save the lives of his troops, the only thing he has to do is to respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and bring home immediately and unconditionally all his armed forces. And then none of our Indochinese peoples will think of pursuing the Yankee troops as far as America.

4) Mr. Nixon has gone all the length of his cynicism and cowardice by threatening our people with the worst military retaliations if they will not let the Lon Nol regime alone after the withdrawal of US troops from Cambodia next July.

It is certain that despite the disproportion of forces, the Khmer people, with their right and their just cause, and also with the effective support of the other peoples, particularly the glorious and heroic Vietnamese people, will not be cowed by this threat.

They will continue to fight

The whole world knows

POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG



IN the first part of his report, Premier Phan Van Dong summed up the "situation of the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation since early 1969." He pointed out the successive setbacks suffered by the aggressors who had been forced to change strategy while trying to achieve their wild neo-colonialist dream.

He Prime Minister then bared Washington's dark designs behind its "Vietnamization".

"(1) Regarding the withdrawal (so-called) of the US claim for conditional pull-out and the very niggardly piecemeal cutbacks effected by Nixon prove that the US wants to occupy South Viet Nam for a long time, and use US troops as a prop to continue its war of aggression.

"(2) The US is feverishly beefing up the puppet army, bolstering the Thieu-Ky-Khim puppet administration and lavishing aid on the latter in many fields not only for immediate but also long-term needs, in the hope of utilizing them as an effective tool for the realization of the above design.

"(3) Both the US and puppets though suffering repeated setbacks, are doing their best to carry out their "pacification" program by more and more cruel and savage methods.

"Clearly enough, 'Vietnamization' of the war means prolongation of the war and, in some respects, stepping up the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

"Moreover, it is closely linked to the US intensification of the 'special war' in Laos, and recently, to the expansion of the US aggression to Cambodia."

The Prime Minister served a serious warning on the US imperialists:

"Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind! Storms of anger are descending upon them in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, in many other places in the world, and right in the United States."

After stressing the historic significance of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, Mr Phan Van Dong remarked that the present juncture was very favourable to the Indochinese peoples:

"Contrary to his expectations, the enemy has supplied the peoples of the three Indochinese countries with favourable conditions to push up steadily and all-sidely their liberation fight both qualitatively and quantitatively. The brazen US aggression against Cambodia also constituted an insolent challenge to the world's peoples. The latter have given and will give them relevant answers. The US imperialists them-

selves have revealed their true fates and consequently the world's peoples are resolutely opposing them and supporting the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

"In short, we are now witnessing new and very auspicious developments in Viet Nam, Indochina, Asia and the world. We must know how to turn them to account, overcome difficulties and impel forward the struggle in our country, in Indochina and in the world, and in the United States as well. At the same time, we must be keenly alive to the new adventurous manoeuvres and acts of the US imperialists, their allies, satellites, and henchmen, stand ready to fight and foil them."

Premier Phan Van Dong explained the senseless adventure of the US in Cambodia as a move prompted by the heavy failure of Mr Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy in Viet Nam as seen by many observers. He spoke of the progress of our people's resistance in South Viet Nam since Nixon's coming to power: "The South Viet Nam patriotic forces have delivered to the US troops, now falling back onto the defensive, hard blows, thus frustrating their efforts to strengthen their bases in order to placate public opinion hostile to the Viet Nam war; the puppet troops who must become Nixon's main instrument to realize his "Vietnamization" plan, have met with serious reverses: since early 1970 they have taken over 100,000 casualties.

Along with wiping out considerable American and puppet manpower, the people's armed forces in the South have struck hard at logistic bases and war means, which are considered the props and magic wand to bolster up the sinking morale of US and puppet troops.

The quantity of war means, aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, warships and combat launches destroyed or damaged in 1969 was bigger than and in some cases, double the 1968 figures.

The enemy's "pacification" program has been foiled in many places and in others, the poor results obtained through violence and cruelties are likely to be nullified.

"The plight of US troops in South Viet Nam is worsening," Premier Phan Van Dong went on. "American troops there have increasingly realized that their lives are at stake in Nixon's desperate chess game. Such actions as disobedience of orders, mass sickness, refusal of tasks, signing of collective anti-war petitions, readiness to face the military court or prison instead of fight-

ing, have occurred in many units."

The position of the puppet army is still worse.

Desertions and disintegration were rife in 1969: 180,000 army men left the puppet army or were disbanded.

The economic and political situation of the Saigon puppet regime went from bad to worse, the movement of the urban population against Thieu-Ky-Khim grew more and more stubborn.

With regard to the liberated areas, despite the attacks of the enemy, they became more and more consolidated and developed in all respects in a bit to carry the day.

Premier Phan Van Dong ended the first part of his report with the conviction that the US imperialists will be defeated and the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples, bound by their militant solidarity, will certainly win total victory.

THE second part of the Premier's report dealt with the "achievements of Socialist North Viet Nam in national defence and construction."

Premier Phan Van Dong first recalled the significant victory of the North over the US war of destruction from 1964 to 1968:

"Despite US escalation with its 100,000 air raids and more than one million tons of bombs of all kinds, the Northern people achieved an extraordinary feat: preserving and strengthening the forces of the North in all fields.

"Many Western observers admirably described these exploits as an epic of man's courage and intelligence.

"The defence forces of the North became stronger, its various services and arms grew fast morally and organizationally, were furnished with better equipment and techniques and tempered themselves in the fierce fighting...

"While putting up a stubborn struggle, our people have endeavoured to limit losses to the socialist economy, kept communications and transport running, developed agricultural and industrial production in accordance with war-time conditions and continued the revolution in the production relations, developed and consolidated agricultural co-ops, improved the circulation and distribution of goods, tightened the control of money and prices, met all requirements of the great front, and catered to the basic needs of the people's life."

"Since early 1969," Premier Phan Van Dong pointed out, "Social-

ist North Viet Nam has endeavoured to wipe out the aftermaths of the war of destruction in all fields, rehabilitated and begun to develop economy and culture, getting ready to settle big and complicated problems on the way to take the North from small production straight to socialism.

"The national economy has made initial, though still slow, progress and in some fields, has recorded substantial results. The total of social products, agricultural output and industrial output in 1969 were higher in the war years. The main items such as paddy and subsidiary crops, pigs, electricity output, coal, cement, textiles, paper... began to increase."

He then summed up the accomplishments of various economic branches and remarked:

"At present, when the whole country is concentrating its efforts on impelling the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation, the people though still having to face difficulties in their life are provided with the basic necessities and their living conditions are in some aspects improved. This is a great effort and notable achievement of ours.

"Since early 1969, the educational, cultural and medical services have continued to develop as satisfactorily as in war-time and have been consolidated qualitatively step by step.

"General education now includes more than 1,080,000 children in kindergartens and infant classes, over 4.5 million pupils, and more than one million people attending full-time or part-time complementary classes. Compulsory primary education has been carried out in the delta and midland provinces. The bulk of grass-root cadres and young peasants and workers have finished the first degree and is now in the second (elementary education - Ed.) degree.

"The training of scientific and technical cadres has developed vigorously, and there are now 36 colleges and faculties of university level with nearly 80,000 students. Socialist North Viet Nam now boasts a contingent of scientific and technical cadres of over 60 doctors and assistant doctors, nearly 50,000 university graduates and over 160,000 vocational school graduates. Besides, there

(Continued page 7)